MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 8, 1845.

suring the Postmater General about

ervice-of a more impartial spirit, and more hed to the administration. His admirable which we published in our last paper, is the

In the Senate the proceedings, to-day, did not posseny special interest, aside from the presentati rtant memorial from the provision ocument. It will be read with in

ter, G. Dagis, J. R. Ingersoll, G. S. Houston ern, and then to proceed to an examination Hunter, was very ably sustained by Mr. T. rtificate of the returning officer was invalid, such as he had disregarded the law in refusing ting the period of returns to thirty days. Ve give, however, a very copious report of the de-

ble, and to it we refer our readers.

The debate continued till near the hour of adjournment; and on the motion to refer with instructions being put, it was lost—eighty-five voting in the affirmative, and one hundred and one in the negative.

The President's message arrived at Portamouth (New Hampshire) on Wednesday night, and at Portland (Maine) on the same (Wednesday) night at 10 o'clock! It was handed to the "Portland Advertiser" by Mr. (postmaster) N. L. Woodbury, who received it direct from Washington. It continues to be received by the democratic press with tathusiastic approbation.

The "Albany Argus" says, "it not only justifies the popular expectation, but affords another proof of the wisdom of the nation's choice. In its tone it truly American, asserting and vindicating the national rights and position in language at once just, liberal, and conciliatory. In its style it is clear, direct, and statesmanlike. It is full, without being the proposition or timest to authorized to accept it, refuse to transmit it home for the consideration of his government.

On this point we have, indeed, the direct intimation of the "Constitution," which the "Union" has not denied—and, we believe, will not every assurance of our sincere disposition to maintain peace, will have a nopportunity to take upte olive branch, &c., and substitute for the remedy of the sword a fair and equitable adjustment of our rights."

We are nappy to renew our congratulation to our readers upon the conviction which we have arrived at, from evidence which we deem satisfactory, that war, as a means of "adjusting" the difficulty with England, is not within any rational calculation of probabilities.

We are right glad, however, by the notice we have taken of this matter, to have brought the government editor to the following confession; which, if our examination of the state of this matter, to would be a sufficient conpensation for the trouble we have taken:

"Unsquestrosant, Frack is Desirable received have taken:

"Unsquestrosant, Frack is Desira

metric and the south was below the six interest of the south was below the six interes

guished author as a sound and clear-sighted states-man, and as a competent and faithful guardian of his country's honor and welfare."

We notice the following tional Intelligencer of Satu TO THE.

Oregon question, and concealed from the public the character of Mr. McLane's instructions. Now, the mystified the question, and not "The Union." We intended our contradiction, in our last paper, as a general disclaimer (as far as we have any knowledge) of any instructions having been given to Mr. Me-Lane to renew the negotiations at London. Such indeed, was the force of the expressions we employ ed; nor did we suppose it possible for the most in-genious sophist to place a different construction uptherefore Mr. McLane was previously "already in-structed" to renew the negotiations at London. But as a specimen of the refined mystification and diplo-matic subtlety of the "British organ," we lay its whole article of this morning before our readers; contenting ourselves with declaring, that this new version of the "National Intelligencer," (as far as we are advised,) is equally incorrect with the for

matic school to which it belongs, the present administration uses no forked tongue.

From the National Intelligencer.

With the aid of light derived from a source which we know to be in the confidence of the Executive, we endeavored, in our last number, to explain what we believe to be the true posture of the Oregon question, as between the Executive authority of this country, and the ministry of the government of Great Britain; arriving at the conclusion that, though interrupted here, negotiation on the subject between the two governments was not terminated. In this conclusion we fortified ourselves by quoting a passage of the President's mesuage to Congress, in which the hope is expressed that this difference between the two countries may yet be "amicably adjusted." Whoever maintains, in the face of this expression, that the President meant to inform Congress that there was an end to all negotiation on the subject, would make the President do, what in this case we are satisfied he has not done—

"Keep the word of premise to our ear

"Keep the word of promise to our ear And break it to our hope."

The government paper, however, referring to our conjectures on the subject, denies just enough to satisfy us that substantially we have put the right construction upon the very guarded expressions in the message. The negotiation is still open, notwithstanding the affected denial of it by the Union of Saturday night, in the following terms:

"No such instructions [as conjectured by us] have been transmitted to London—no such proposition made—no intention entertained of transferring the negotiation to London—no expectation, no idea, is formed here of renewing at London the proposition of our government which has been declined at Washington; and therefore, all the ingenious speculations of the National Intelligencer fall to the ground."

don-no expectation, no idea, is formed here of renewing at London the proposition of our government which has been declined at Washington; and, therefore, all like ingenious speculations of the National Intelligencer fall to the ground."

Our object, as the reader will readily perceive, has been to extract from the Executive organ such information as may not only be useful, but of the highest moment to our fellow-citizens, in the present apparently critical aspect of the Oregon question.

Whether the instructions to Mr. McLane on this subject were placed in his possession before he went, or have been since forwarded to him, is a matter of no consequence. If he was instructed beforehand how to act in a certain contingency, there was no occasion to instruct him over again after that contingency had occurred. The "Union" has withheld from its readers that passage of the "Constitution" which is the key to the whole article, as well as to the truth, and which has become much more consequential by the fact of this suppression of it. We repeat the passage in question:

"It is generally known that, suctrassect with his [the Fracident's] determination to make "rais proposition—the motives for which he explains in his message—the Fracident selected a distinguished gentleman of this State, peanliarly qualified by his eminent abilities and great experience for the position as minister to England. Pessessed of the swar and travarytons of the Fracident and enforced on the British ministry the proposition which the Executive had determined to submit to Mr. Pakenham."

Why, pretending to reply to us, does the government paper suppress this passage? Is it because it is the policy of the administration still to conceal its hand, that the government paper, not being able to deny that Mr. McLane was already instructed as to what the President meant to propose, and what he was willing to except; if it was made his duty, before he left the United States, to enforce those views and intentions of the President, and pledged to sustain

tional Intelligencer of Saturday morning:

TO THE EDITORS.

WARHINGTON, December 5, 184

GENTLEMÉN: Mr. Thomas H. Bayly having directly of ged one of us, and indirectly all of us, with having test on eath that the prices of the public printing at the two The OREGON general of this morning, has an article under this caption, in which it attempts to show that we have mystified the present state of the show that we have mystified from the public the fit to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Bayly's sense of home or as a high-minded Virginian will induce him to give up the authors of the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its, as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable calumny against its as one of us and the miserable cal

F JEFFERSON,
JAMES N. DAVIS.
JOHN W. ROBINSON.
The material fact, the only one of real cons quence, which Gen. Bayly meant to assert was, tha all, or at least one of the "company," expressed conviction, that without the compensation solicites for Gales & Seaton, these gentlemen would sustain his own, naturally enough suggested by the import ance of the transaction; indeed the word "testify," limitation which it seems so important in the view of the subscribers to the above card to assign to it. Whatever either of the persons concerned would have affirmed, it is but generous to believe they would have sworn to. In regard to the particular tribunal before from the journal itself

That says: "Mr. Rayner presented a memoria of the practical printers employed on the publi rinting of government, praying additional compen-ation; which memorial was referred to the COM-MITTEE on Public Expenditures."

It will be seen, therefore, from this extract fro the journal, that the ground of complaint, on the part of F. Jefferson, James N. Davis, and John W. tobinson, esqs., is narrowed down to the fact, that either of them swere to the truth of what it was beelieved each had asserted.

elieved each had asserted.

We should mention in this connexion, that a communication, prepared by the subscribers to the above card, had been presented to the editor of the Union for publication. In that communication it was asserted that Mr. Jefferson had refused to sign the petition; that Mr. Davis knew nothing of it, until recently; and the admission was distinctly made by Mr. Robinson, that, without knowing much of the natters of which he was certifying, he did sign it.

Upon our appending to the communication mer oned the statement we have given above, the perper referred to, was taken from the office.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 26
THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE PENSACOLA, Nov. 20, 1845

PENSACOLA, Nov. 20, 1845.

Mgssas. Editors: A special minister to Mexico arrived at this place yesterday, and immediately despatched a messenger to Commodore Conner, at the navy-yard.

In the evening the commodore called upon him, and, as I understand, offered him his choice of the steamer Mississippi, or the sloop of war St. Mary's—both of those vessels being ready for sea—to convey him down to Vera Cruz. He preferred the sloop of war, and I think his selection most a propos, for, with the easterly winds now prevailing, she will run down to Vera Cruz in five or six days to a certainty.

Considerable doubt is entertained as to who the certainty.

Considerable doubt is entertained as to who the envoy is, and nothing has transpired as yet to actile the question definitely. Some say that it is Cornelius P. Van Neas, seq., the former collector of New York; others think it the Hon. some one else; but whoever he may be, he is now on his way to Vera Cruz—for the St. Mary's, Commander Saunders, got under weigh immediately after he went on board, and by 11 o'clock, a. m. was entirely clear of the harbor. In this you will readily perceive that our government has acted with the utmost promptitude on receiving the intimation that Mexico was inclined to negotiate; and we may now hope for a speedy adjustment of all matters of difficulty with a nation from which we could reap neither honor nor credit by going to war. The Mississippi will be kept in readiness for any further movements on the part of our government.

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, Nov. 21, 1845. NAVY YARD, PENAGOLA, NOV. 21, 1845.

Sin: The sloop of war St. Mary's sailed from this port on Thursday morning, for Vera Cruz. She left under mysterious circumstances, having received on board a person dressed in black, and in a manner which led to all sorts of surmises and conjectures as to who the mysterious individual was. It has been ascertained, however, since her departure that the gentleman was Mr. Van Ness, formerly collector of the customs at New York, now going as minister to Mexico.

The Picayune will have found out, I this time, that the incog. passenger was its own neighbor, Mr. John Slidell, who has probably beer the capital of Mexico several days.—Union

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, December 8, 1845. Worthington G. Snethen, esq., of the District of Columbia, and Wm. H. Brockenbrough, esq., o

For the Union

There will be a contest, we learn, from Ohio, New Jersey, and Florida. Of the merits of the Ohio case, we are not advised. The case from New Jersey has been presented, and, we learn, depends upon the legality of the exercise of the elective frantischie by some of the voters. The Florida case, it is aid, will be presented on Monday of Tuesday, and depends, not upon the qualifications of voters, but a mere arithmetical calculation of their number; and also upon the legality of the return. In the mean time, we learn that Mr. Brockenbrough, the contesting member, has evidence perfectly satisfactory, though not the official returns, to show his election by a majority of 80 or 100; which returns must come through the post office to the secretary of state in Florida, and thence to this city; whilst Mr. Cabell seems to contend—the votes can understand his card, published in the Florida Sentinel—that no rotes can be counted but such as were in the office of the Florida searctery of state, at the expiration of thirty days after the election—claiming that those only are lawful returns, and that those which arrive subsequently cannot be counted. This seems strange and anti-republican doctrine, and to waves, than to the voices of the people. The House, however constituted, always has, and always will, make short work of such objectione; and will not be the less inclined to do no in this case, from the fact that the law requires the returns to be sent by mail; and from the distant islands and keys of Plorida there is but one major such as a subsequently cannot be counted from the fact that the law requires the returns, and contends that he has the right to the seat and the contest as to the lection, if any, should be upon his competitor. And where there is but one representative from a State, which has very important makes and the require the judges of probate to appoint inspectors, after counting the ballots, are to make a certificate signed by themselves and their clerk, showing the whole mumber of votes, and then the secr of the election, qualifications, and returns of its members, and the power must have been given just such emergencies.

[Correspondence of the Union.]

Extract from a letter, dated

"Buenos Ayres, Sept. 23, 1845.

"Yesterday the representatives of the English and French governments gave notice to the foreign consuls that this port, and the whole coast of the republic, would be placed under blockade at the expiration of forty-eight hours from the date of their notification; and they only allow fifteen days for vessels to depart. This short time for vessels to close their business will prove ruinous to most; and the usual notice is sixty or ninety days. The U. S. consul acknowledged the receipt of their notification, but reserved to citizens of the United States all their legal rights, under the laws of nations, to make reclamation for any damage they might sustain from such blockade, if it shall be judged illegal, either for usual notice is sixty or ninety days. The U.S. consul acknowledged the receipt of their notification, but reserved to citizens of the United States all their legal rights, under the laws of nations, to make reclamation for any damage they might sostain from such blockade, if it shall be judged illegal, either for the manner in which it is established, or from their attempting to blockade so large an extent of coast with the small forces they have in the La Plata, or from any other cause. The Chancelor will take very impertant despetates for our government.

DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool November 19, arrived off Boston on Thursday night about 11 o'clock, and anchored in the Light-house channel. She came up to her berth at East Boston early Friday morning.

The Cambria encountered extremely rough weather on the passage. She came out of Liverpool in a gale, which proved so violent that her boot in a gale, which proved so violent that her English pilot could not get on board his boat, and was obliged to make the passage across the ocean.

The States of Hanover are occupied with discussions of a new penal code. The government has lately reduced the transit duties on cotton.

aged cargo, and is now receiving the pairs previous to starting again for her final destination. We believe she sustained but little injury.

Reports multiply and strengthen, that there is a disease among the cattle and sheep in Ireland; in which raged some time ago, appears on the eve of breaking out.

The States of Hanover are occupied with discussions of a new penal code. The government has lately reduced the transit duties on cotton.

of grains at present. It is inferred from this, that, bad
as things are in that country, they are not quite so
bad as has been represented. Wilmer & Smith's
European Times says that the fine weather which
has ruled in the country, during the last fortnight,
has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions
of or arresting the disease to which the potatoes are
subject; and much good has been done in the way
of saving what was thought to have been irrecoverably lost. The same paper says:

"The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall. The latter now stand for the week at
14s; but the belief is gaining ground, that before the
end of the year, with the advancing market, corn
will be admitted at the lowest duty—a shilling per
quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep
down the averages, but only for a temporary period.
The quantity of flour coming from the United States
to this country has been most absurdly exaggerated
in some of the journals."

The cotton market, we learn from the same

in some of the journals."

The cotton market, we learn from the same source, partakes of the depression into which every description of business is for a time plunged. There is little doing, although, as compared with the inactivity of the previous fortnight; the market wears symptoms of animation.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount of the country of the previous country of the previous country of the previous country of the country o

count to 3½ per cent.—a movement that has had a tendency to arrest all further speculation in railway

count to 3½ per cent.—a movement that has had a tendency to arrest all further speculation in railway stock.

The proprietor and editor of the Courrier des Etals Units, (a French newspaper published at New York,) went some years ago to the United States to tempt his fortune. He became the partner of two other persons, and hoped to realize an immense fortune by speculating in wines. On his arrival in New Orleans, however, the yellow fever broke out, and a commercial criais weighed upon the whole of the States of the Union. He became unfortunate, and was declared a bankrupt, in connexion with his partners, by his Parisian creditors. Since then, by strenuous exertions, he gained property, and has employed it to pay off all the debts for which he was responsible; and not only his own portion, but that of one of his partners—a friend whom he persuaded to join the concern, and is now dead. Mr. Gaillardet, the gentlemsn in question, lately arrived in Paris, and employed himself to get his bankruptcy reversed. The court, on learning that he had paid all his debts, immediately complied with his request; and M. Gaillardet no longer figures on its records as a bankrupt.

The London Times has published a document relative to the railway interest of this country, which has excited much interest and a good deal of slarm. The document exhibits the astounding number of 1,263 projected companies, to carry out which, will require nearly two-thirds of the national debt of England! Even the deposite of 10 per cent. will alone absorb £53,136,300. It further appears that there are 47 railways completed, representing a capital of £70,680,887. In the course of construction there are 118 lines of railway; to complete which, even

from any other cause. The Chancellor will take very impertant despatches for our government from the charge d'affaires, Mr. Brent. The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Lieut. Commanding Pennington, is here; all well."

"Yours, &c."

this branch of trade alone. The world never witnessed such folly, knavery, and madness before. The new Mayor of Liverpool is David Hodgson, esq., formerly connected with the great American house of Measrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.

The Hutchinson family, from Boston, United States, have been recently singing with much suc-

The King of Sweden has appointed Mr. Mordin, who has hitherto been Swedish charge d'affaires and consul-general in the United States of America, to be his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburgh.

A marringe has been resolved upon between the Arch-duke Stephen of Austria and the Princess Olga, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. The lady is the most beautiful princess in Europe, according to all accounts, and is the darling child of her stern iron-aculed father. The archduke is cousin to the Emperor of Austria, son of the Palatine of Hungairon-aculed father. The archduke is cousin to the Emperor of Austria, son of the Palatine of Hungarry, and is himself viceroy of Bohemia. The marriage was once before arrenged, but was broken off in consequence of the young archduke refusing to change his religion. The Emperor Nicholas has at last consented not to insist on this point. It is the first time a similar concession has ever beer, made by the imperial family of Russia, and it is considered most important in a political point of view.

SPAIN.

At Valencia there have lately been more troubles, and the city has been in a state of siege by the mili-

The Cortes are convoked for the 15th. The cabinet will be sure to have an imposing majority throughout the session—at least, such is the general opinion. Forty-five new elections have to take place, and some of them will be strongly opposed, but generally, it is believed, they will turn in favor of the government.

The harvest in this country has been abundant, and general surprise is felt that the English government does not send here for the supplies of which it has need, in preference to France, Germany, or Russia.

MILAN, Nov. 5—It appears that the spirit of insurrection is not dead among us. There have been other attempts at outbreaks in the Papal States, but they have been suppressed. It is asserted that the governments of the continent have represented to the Pope the necessity of adopting a milder rule

added, "is directly the reverse of the customary course of that trade, and is evidence of an extraordinary deficiency of food in the East."

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA—FIFTEEN

DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool November 19, arrived off Boston on Thursday night about 11 o'clock, and anchored in the Light-house channel. She came up to her berth at East Boston early Friday morning.

The Cambria encountered extremely rough week, and the whole country is agitated by it.

A violent quarrel between the government and the new Archbishop of Cologne, similar to the one parts of Wicklow and Kildare the flocks and Mildare the

some parts of Wicklow and Kildare the flocks are said to be dying fast.

The deficiency in the potato crop continues to cause much distress and alarm for the future. Petitions have been sent to the British government for relief, by opening the ports of Ireland for the admission of all kinds of food free of duty—prohibiting the export of osts, &c., and suspending the operation of distillation of grain, &c.

Murders and assessinations appear to be as frequent as ever, and the miseries of the people are inconceivable; and yet the friends of repeal are busily

A violent quarrel between the government and the discovernment of the passages. She came out of Lives which raged some time ago, appears on the eve of subject to the state of the appear of the fall the possage of the fall appears ago, and appears ago and the part of the fall the possage was the against of the state of the possage and alarm for the fallow discussion and a

and the states that Nicholas intends to absorbed the considerable cons

On Sunday evening last, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. MULLER, Mr. HENRY KUHL to Miss MARY E. FOWLER, all of this city. [The Baltimore Sun will copy.]

DOARDING HOUSE.—That long and wellknown boarding house, (kept by Mrs. Ballard, on Capitol Hill,) has been neatly fitted up for
the accommodation of members. She has several
rooms vacant, which she would be pleased to have
filled on the most reasonable terms—\$3 per week.

L. BALLARD.

I V LAMENESS.—WATERMAN SWEET,
natural bone-setter, from Amsterdam, Montgomery
county, New York, will be at Coleman's a few
days, on his way to Norfolk and south; after, at
Lynchburg, Virginia. All addresses left in time,
will be promptly attended to by the most experienced
operator in the world. My anotomy books for sale
by my agents and myself in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, as by my cards.

Dec. 8—3t\*

CAPS -MADAME DIVERNOIS, (from Paris,) CAPS.—MADAME DIVERNOIS, (from Paris, )
cap manufacturer, 13th, street, between E street
and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, has the
honor to inform the gendemen of Washington,
Georgetown, and Alexandria, that she has on hand
a large assortment of men's and boy's cloth, velvet,

attended to.

Any quantity of caps made up at 24 hours' notice

N. B.—Madame D. dares to flatter herself tha
she will sell cheaper than any other store—receiving
the materials direct from France, and manufacturing all the caps at her establishment

TARAWN NUMBERS of the Alexandria Lot 37 22 56 21 71 33 52 45 35 14 25 6